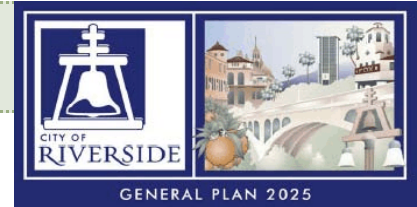


GLOSSARY



This Glossary draws from the California General Plan Glossary (from the *State of California General Plan Guidelines*) as the basis for definitions of abbreviations and terms used in the Riverside General Plan. Additional definitions have been added that are specific to Riverside.



AAQS: See Ambient Air Quality Standards.

AB 2766 Funds (AB 2766 (Sher) Motor Vehicle Fee Program): A program that permits air districts and local governments to allocate vehicle registration surcharge fees to projects that reduce motor vehicle emissions such as zero emission vehicles, bike lanes and trip reduction programs.

Access: A way of approaching or entering a property, including ingress (the right to enter) and egress (the right to leave).

Acreage, Gross: The total land area in acres within a defined boundary including any area for rights-of-way, public streets and dedications of land for public use.

Acreage, Net: That portion of gross acreage exclusive of public streets, rights-of-way and dedications of land for public uses.

ADT: Average daily trips made by vehicles in a 24-hour period.

Adaptive Use/Reuse: The process of converting a building to a use other than that for which it was designed. Such a conversion may be accomplished with varying alterations to the building.

Affordability Covenant: A property title agreement which places resale or rental restrictions on a housing unit.

Affordable Housing: Under State and federal statutes, housing that costs no more than 30 percent of gross household income. Housing costs include rent or mortgage payments, utilities, taxes, insurance, homeowner association fees, and other related costs.

Air Basin: A geographical area in California defined as a distinct air basin for the purpose of managing the air resources of the State on a regional basis. An air basin generally has similar meteorological and geographic conditions throughout. The State is currently divided into 15 air basins.



Air Contaminant (Toxic Air Contaminant): An air pollutant, identified in regulation by the ARB, which may cause or contribute to an increase in deaths or in serious illness, or which may pose a present or potential hazard to human health. TACs are considered under a different regulatory process (California Health and Safety Code Section 39650 et seq.) than pollutants subject to CAAQS. Health effects due to TACs may occur at extremely low levels and it is typically difficult to identify levels of exposure which do not produce adverse health effects.

Airborne Particulates: A group of air pollutants that vary in source, size, and composition, depending on location and time. The components include nitrates, sulfates, elemental carbon, organic carbon compounds, acid aerosols, trace metals, and material from the earth's crust. Substances of biological origin, such as pollen and spores, may also be present.

Air Installation Compatible Use Zone (AICUZ): A land use compatible plan prepared by the U.S. Department of Defense for military airfields. AICUZ plans serve as recommendations to local governments bodies having jurisdiction over land uses surrounding these facilities.

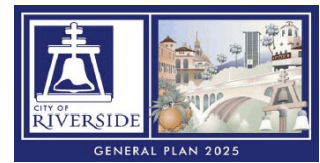
Air Pollutants: Amounts of foreign and/or natural substances occurring in the atmosphere that may result in adverse effects on humans, animals, vegetation and/or materials.

Air Quality Standards: The prescribed (by the Environmental Protection Agency and the California Air Resources Board) level of pollutants in the outside air that cannot be exceeded legally during a specified time in a specified geographical area.

Air Toxics: A generic term referring to a harmful chemical or group of chemicals in the air. Typically, substances that are especially harmful to health, such as those considered under EPA's hazardous air pollutant program or California's AB 1807 toxic air contaminant program, are considered to be air toxics. Technically, any compound that is in the air and has the potential to produce adverse health effects is an air toxic

Airport Land Use Commission (ALUC): A commission authorized under the provisions of California Public Utilities Code, Section 21670 et seq. and established (in any county within which a public-use airport is located) for the purpose of promoting compatibility between airports and the land uses surrounding them.





Airport Master Plan (AMP): A long-range plan for development of an airport, including descriptions of the data and analyses on which the plan is based.

Alternate Fuels: Fuels such as methanol, ethanol, natural gas and liquid propane gases that are cleaner burning and help to meet ARB's mobile and stationary emission standards.

Ambient Air: The air occurring at a particular time and place outside of structures. Often used interchangeably with "outdoor air."

Ambient Air Quality Standards: Health and welfare based standards for clean outdoor air that identify the maximum acceptable average concentrations of air pollutants during a specified period of time. (See NAAQS)

Ambient Noise Level: The level of noise that is all-encompassing within a given environment for which a single source cannot be determined. It is usually a composite of sounds from many and varied sources near to and far from the receiver.

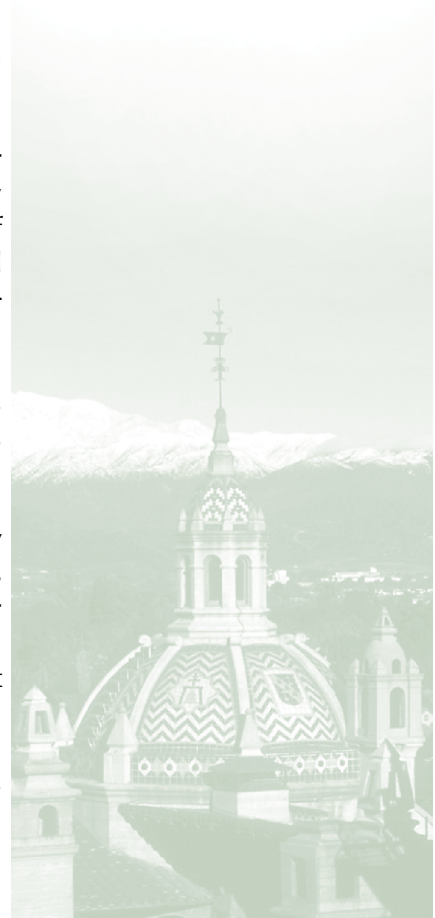
Annexation: The incorporation of a land area into an existing city with a resulting change in the boundaries of that city.

AQMP (Air Quality Management Plan): A Plan prepared by an air pollution control district or air quality management district, for a county or region designated as a "nonattainment" area, for the purpose of bringing the area into compliance with the requirements of the national and/or California Ambient Air Quality Standards. AQMPs are incorporated into the State Implementation Plan (SIP).

Aquifer: An underground, water-bearing layer of earth, porous rock, sand or gravel, through which water can seep or held in natural storage. Aquifer generally hold sufficient water to be used as a water supply.

ARB (California Air Resources Board): The State's lead air quality agency, consisting of a nine-member Governor-appointed board. It is responsible for attainment and maintenance of the State and federal air quality standards and is fully responsible for motor vehicle pollution control. It oversees county and regional air pollution management programs.

Archaeological: Relating to the material remains of past human life, culture, or activities.



Area Sources: Those sources for which a methodology is used to estimate emissions. This can include area-wide, mobile and natural sources and also groups of stationary sources (such as dry cleaners and gas stations). The California Clean Air Act requires air districts to include area sources in the development and implementation of the AQMP. In the California emission inventory all sources which are not reported as individual point sources are included as area sources. The federal air toxics program defines a source that emits less than 10 tons per year of a single hazardous air pollutant (HAP) or 25 tons per year of all HAPs as an area source .

Area-wide Sources: Stationary sources of pollution (e.g., water heaters, gas furnaces, fireplaces and wood stoves) that are typically associated with homes and non-industrial sources. The CCAA requires districts to include area sources in the development and implementation of the AQMPs.

Arterial: A major street carrying the traffic of local and collector streets to and from freeways and other major streets, with controlled intersections and generally providing direct access to nonresidential properties.

Assisted Living Facility: A special combination of housing, supportive services, personalized assistance and health care designed to respond to the individual needs of persons who need help with activities of daily living. A facility with a central or private kitchen, dining, recreational and other facilities with separate bedrooms or living quarters, where the emphasis of the facility remains residential.

Assisted Housing: Housing that has been subsidized by federal, State, or local housing programs.

At-Risk Housing: Multi-family rental housing that is at risk of losing its status as housing affordable for low and moderate income tenants due to the expiration of federal, state or local agreements.

A-Weighted Decibel (dBA): A numerical method of rating human judgement of loudness. The A-weighted scale reduces the effects of low and high frequencies in order to simulate human hearing.





BACT: (Best Available Control Technology): The most up-to-date methods, systems, techniques and production processes available to achieve the greatest feasible emission reductions for given regulated air pollutants and processes.

BACT is a requirement of NSR (New Source Review) and PSD (Prevention of Significant Deterioration). BACT, as used in federal law under PSD, is defined as an emission limitation based on the maximum degree of emissions reductions allowable taking into account energy, environmental and economic impacts and other costs. [CAA Section 169(3)]. The term BACT as used in state law means an emission limitation that will achieve the lowest achievable emission rates, which means the most stringent of either the most stringent emission limits contained in the SIP for the class or category of source, (unless it is demonstrated that one limitation is not achievable) or the most stringent emission limit achieved in practice by that class in category of source. "BACT" under state law is more stringent than federal BACT and is equivalent to federal LAER (lowest achievable emission rate) which applies to NSR permit actions.

BARCT: (Best Available Retrofit Control Technology): An air emission limitation that applies to existing sources and is based on the maximum degree of reduction achievable, taking into account environmental, energy and economic impacts by each class or category of source.

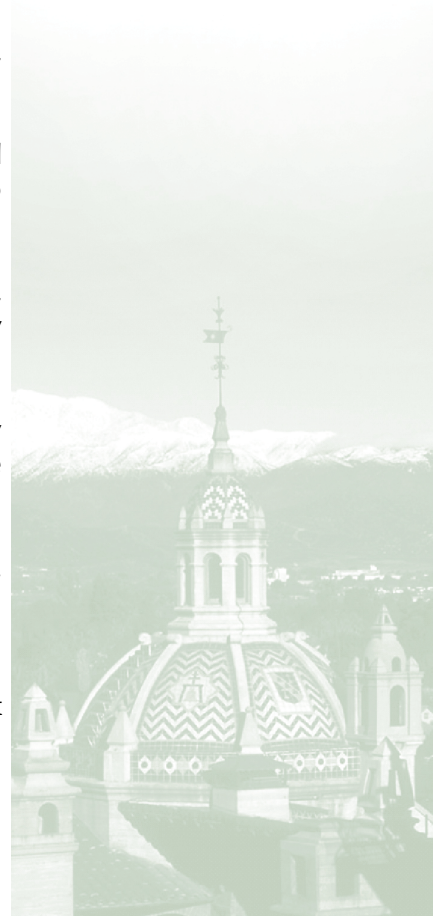
Basin: The South Coast Air Basin includes all of Orange county and the non-desert portions of Los Angeles, Riverside and San Bernardino counties.

Bike Lane: A corridor expressly reserved by markings for bicycles, existing on a street or roadway in addition to any lanes for use by motorized vehicles (Class 2 Bikeway).

Bike Path: A paved route not on a street or roadway, and expressly reserved for bicycles. Bike paths may parallel roads but typically are separated from them by landscaping (Class I Bikeway).

Bike Route: A facility shared with motorists and identified only by signs. A bike route has no pavement markings or lane stripes (Class 3 Bikeway).

Bio-solids: Solid organic matter recovered from a sewage treatment process and used especially as fertilizer.



Buffer: A strip of land designated to protect one type of land use from another with which it is incompatible. Where a commercial district or agricultural uses abuts a residential district, for example, additional use, yard, or height restrictions may be imposed to protect residential properties. The term may also be used to describe any zone that separates two unlike zones such as a multi-family housing zone between single-family housing and commercial uses.



CAA (Federal Clean Air Act): A federal law passed in 1970 and amended in 1977 and 1990 which forms the basis for the national air pollution control effort. Basic elements of the act include national ambient air quality standards for major air pollutants, air toxics standards, acid rain control measures and enforcement provisions.

CAAQS (California Ambient Air Quality Standards): Standards set by the State of California for the maximum levels of air pollutants which can exist in the outdoor air without unacceptable effects on human health or the public welfare. These are more stringent than NAAQS.

California Building Code: A standard building code that sets for minimum standards for construction. The California Building Code is outlined in Title 24 of the California Code of Regulations and includes the Uniform Plumbing Code, Uniform Mechanical Code, National Electric Code, California Fire Code, and the California Energy Code

California Department of Housing and Community Development - HCD: The State department responsible for administering State-sponsored housing programs and for reviewing housing elements to determine compliance with State housing law.

California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA): A state law enacted in 1971 that requires governmental agencies at all levels to consider the impact proposed projects have on the environment, including cultural resource impacts.

California Register of Historical Resources: A listing of archaeological and historic resources that meet the criteria for designation on the State register.

Caltrans: California Department of Transportation.

Capital Improvement Program (CIP): A proposed timetable or schedule of all future capital improvements (government acquisition of real property, major construction project, or acquisition of long lasting, expensive equipment) to be carried out during a specific period and listed in order of priority, together with cost estimates and the anticipated means of financing each project. Capital improvement programs are usually projected five or six years in advance and should be updated annually.

Carbon Dioxide: A colorless, odorless, non-poisonous gas that is a normal part of the atmosphere.

Carbon Monoxide: (CO): A colorless, odorless gas resulting from the incomplete combustion of hydrocarbon fuels. CO interferes with the blood's ability to carry oxygen to the body's tissues and results in numerous adverse health effects. Over 80% of the CO emitted in urban areas is contributed by motor vehicles. CO is a criteria air pollutant.

CCAA (California Clean Air Act): A California law passed in 1988 which provides the basis for air quality planning and regulation independent of federal regulations. A major element of the Act is the requirement that local air pollution control districts and air quality management districts in violation of state ambient air quality standards must prepare attainment plans which identify air quality problems, causes, trends and actions to be taken to attain and maintain California's air quality standards by the earliest practicable date.

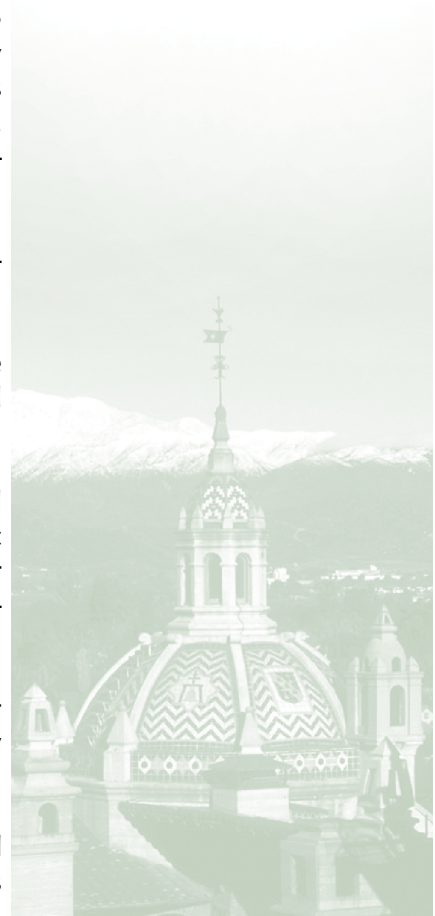
Census: The official decennial enumeration of the population conducted by the federal government.

Certificate of Appropriateness: The approval by the Cultural Heritage Board to proceed with new construction or alterations to a cultural resource.

Certified Local Government (CLG): A local agency that has entered into a programmatic agreement with the California Office of Historic Preservation where the City meets federal and state requirements for a historic preservation program and becomes eligible for federal pass-through funding.

City: City, with a capital "C," generally refers to the government or administration of the City of Riverside. City, with a lower case "c" may mean any city.

Cleaner-Burning Gasoline: Gasoline fuel that results in reduced emissions of carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxides, reactive organic gases



and particulate matter, in addition to toxic substances such as benzene and 1,3-butadiene.

Clustered Development: The development design technique that concentrates allowable density or intensity of buildings in specific areas on a site or parcel to allow the remaining land to be used for recreation, common open space and/or the preservation of environmental sensitive areas.

CMP: (Congestion Management Plan): A state mandated program (Government Code Section 65089a), that requires each county to prepare a plan to relieve congestion and reduce air pollution.

Cobey-Alquist Floodplain Management Act: The Act encourages local governments to plan, adopt, and enforce land use regulations for floodplain management, in order to protect people and property from flooding hazards. The Act also identifies requirements which jurisdictions must meet in order to receive state financial assistance for flood control.

Collector: A street for traffic moving between arterial and local streets, generally providing direct access to properties.

Community Development Block Grant (CDBG): A grant program administered by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). This grant allots money to cities and counties for housing rehabilitation and community development activities, including public facilities and economic development.

Community Noise Equivalent Level (CNEL): The noise metric adopted by the State of California for evaluating airport noise. It represents the average daytime noise level during a 24-hour day, adjusted to an equivalent level to account for the lower tolerance of people to noise during evening and nighttime periods relative to the daytime period. (State Airport Noise Standards) See also "A-Weighted Decibel."

Community Redevelopment Agency (CRA): A local agency created under California Redevelopment Law, or a local legislative body that has elected to exercise the powers granted to such agency, for the purpose of planning, developing, re-planning, redesigning, clearing, reconstructing, and/or rehabilitating all or part of a specific area with residential, commercial, industrial, and/or public (including recreational) structures and facilities. The redevelopment agency plan's must be compatible with adopted community general plans.

Compatibility: The characteristics of different uses or activities that permit them to be located near each other in harmony and without

conflict. The designation of permitted and conditionally permitted uses in zoning districts is intended to achieve compatibility within the district. Some elements affecting compatibility include: intensity of occupancy as measured by dwelling units per acre; pedestrian or vehicular traffic generated; volume of goods handled; and such environmental effects as noise, vibration, glare, air pollution, or the presence of hazardous materials. On the other hand, many aspects of compatibility are based on personal preference and are much harder to measure quantitatively, at least for regulatory purposes.

Condominium: An estate in real property consisting of an undivided interest in common in a portion of a parcel in real property, together with a separate interest in the space in a residential, industrial or commercial building on such real property such as an apartment, office or store.

Conservation: The management of natural resources to prevent waste, destruction or neglect.

Contributing Building: A building in a historic district that is significant within a defined historic context and period of significance.

Consistent: Free from variation or contradiction.

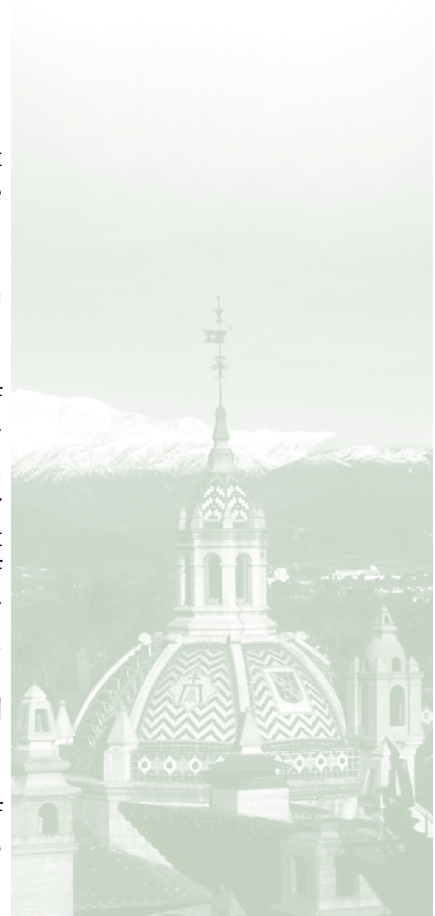
County: County, with a capital "C," generally refers to the government or administration of the County of Riverside. County, with a lower case "c" may mean any county.

Coverage: The proportion of the area of the footprint of a building in relation to the area of the lot on which it stands.

Criteria Pollutant: An air pollutant for which acceptable levels of exposure can be determined and for which an ambient air quality standard has been set. Examples include: ozone, carbon monoxide, nitrogen dioxide, sulfur dioxide, PM10 and PM2.5. The term "criteria air pollutants" derives from the requirement that the U.S. EPA must describe the characteristics and potential health and welfare effects of these pollutants. The U.S. EPA and CARB periodically review new scientific data and may propose revisions to the standards as a result.

Cul-de-sac: A street having only one outlet for vehicular traffic and ending in a turnaround.

Cultural Heritage Board: A nine-member citizen board of the City of Riverside appointed by the City Council to assist in administering the City's historic preservation program.



Day-Night Average Sound Level (DNL): The noise metric adopted by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency for measurement of environmental noise. It represents the average daytime noise level during a 24-hour day, measured in decibels and adjusted to account for the lower tolerance of people to noise during nighttime periods. The mathematical symbol is L_{dn} .

Decibel (dB): A unit measuring the magnitude of a sound, equal to the logarithm of the ratio of the intensity of the sound to the intensity of an arbitrarily chosen standard sound, specifically a sound just barely audible to an unimpaired human ear. For environmental noise from aircraft and other transportation sources, an A-weighted sound level (abbreviated dBA) is normally used. The A-weighting scale adjusts the values of different sound frequencies to approximate the auditory sensitivity of the human ear.

Deed Notice: A formal statement added to the legal description of a deed to a property and on any subdivision map. As used in airport land use planning, a deed notice would state that the property is subject to aircraft overflights. Deed notices are used as a form of buyer notification as a means of ensuring that those who are particularly sensitive to aircraft overflights can avoid moving to the affected areas.

Density: The number of dwelling units per unit of land.

Density Bonus: The allocation of development rights as required by State law that allow a parcel to be developed at a higher residential density than the maximum for which the parcel is designated, in exchange for the provision of a certain percentage of those units as affordable.

Density Transfer: A way of retaining open space by concentrating densities—usually in compact areas adjacent to existing urbanization and utilities—while leaving unchanged historic, sensitive, or hazardous area.

Developer: An individual or business that prepares raw land for the construction of buildings or causes to be built physical building space for use primarily by others, and in which the preparation of the land or the creation of the building space is in itself a business and is not incidental to another business or activity.

Development: As used in this Title, “Development” has the meaning of Section 65927 (California Government Code or CGC) and is also any human-caused change to improved or unimproved real estate that

requires a permit or approval from any agency of the City or County, including but not limited to, buildings or other structures, mining, dredging, filling, grading, paving, excavation or drilling operations and storage of materials. "Development" means, on land, in or under water, the placement or erection of any solid material or structure; discharge or disposal of any dredged material or of any gaseous, liquid, solid, or thermal waste; grading, removing, dredging, mining or extraction of any materials; change in the density or intensity of use of land, including, but not limited to, subdivision pursuant to the Subdivision Map Act (commencing with Section 66410 of the Government Code), and any other division of land except where the land division is brought about in connection with the purchase of such land by a public agency for public recreational use; change in the intensity of use of water, or of access thereto; construction, reconstruction, demolition, or alteration of the size of any structure, including any facility of any private, public, or municipal utility; and the removal or harvesting of major vegetation other than for agricultural purposes, kelp harvesting, and timber operations which are in accordance with a timber harvesting plan submitted pursuant to the provisions of the Z'berg-Nejedly Forest Practice Act of 1973 (commencing with Section 4511 of the Public Resources Code). As used in this section, "structure" includes, but is not limited to, any building, road, pipe, flume conduit, siphon, aqueduct, telephone line, and electrical power transmission and distribution line. "Development" does not mean a "change of organization", as defined in Section 56021 (CGC) or a "reorganization", as defined in Section 56073 (CGC). See definition in the General Plan.

Development Agreement: A contractual agreement between a developer and the City that clearly establishes the developer's responsibility to provide a certain type of development, streets and sewer improvements, and any other mutually agreed to terms and responsibilities as a precondition for securing approval of a project.

Development Impact Fees: A fee or charge imposed on developers to pay for a jurisdiction's costs of providing services to new development.

Domestic water, potable: Water that has undergone adequate treatment and is considered suitable for human drinking and cooking uses.

DPR523 Forms: State-approved, Department of Parks and Recreation forms for documenting historic resources. The most used forms are the Primary Record, which describes the historic resource and Building, Structure, Object Record, which is used to establish the significance of a historic resource.



Dwelling, Multi-family: A building, or portion thereof, designed for occupancy by two or more families living independently of each other and containing two or more dwelling units. See also apartment house.

Dwelling, Single-family Attached: Two dwelling units, each owned in fee and located on individual lots but joined along a single lot line, each of which is totally separated from the other by an unpierced wall extending from ground to roof.

Dwelling, Single-family Detached: A dwelling unit owned in fee and located on an individual lot which is not attached to any other dwelling unit by any means.

Dwelling Unit: Two or more rooms in a dwelling designed for or occupied by one family for living or sleeping purposes and having only one kitchen.



Easement: A recorded right or interest in the land that belongs to someone else, which entitles the holder to some use, privilege or benefit out of or over said land.

Economic Base: The production, distribution and consumption of goods and services within a planning area.

Elderly Household: As defined by HUD, elderly households are one- or two- member (family or non-family) households in which the head or spouse is age 62 or older.

Element: A division of the General Plan referring to a topic area for which goals, policies, and programs are defined (e.g., land use, housing, circulation).

Emergency Shelter: A facility that provides temporary overnight shelter for persons with no permanent housing. Such facilities may offer services to meet basic needs such as food, clothing, and limited medical care. Other permitted operations of individual facilities are defined through conditions of approval imposed upon each permitted facility.

Endangered Species: A species of animal or plant is considered to be endangered when its prospects for survival and reproduction are in immediate jeopardy from one or more causes.

Entitlement: The rights granted to a land owner or other authorized party to improve a property. Such right is usually expressed in terms of a use and intensity allowed under a development agreement, subdivi-

sion or tract map, or zoning regulations. For example, an entitlement may specify the maximum number of residential dwelling units permitted on a site, or the maximum square footage of non-residential development permitted on a site.

Environment: The sum of all external conditions and influences affecting the life, development and, ultimately, the survival of an organism.

EPA (Environmental Protection Agency): The United States agency charged with setting policy and guidelines and carrying out legal mandates for the protection of national interests in environmental resources.

Erosion: 1) The loosening and transportation of rock and soil debris by wind, rain, or running water. 2) The gradual wearing away of the upper layers of the earth.

Expansive Soils: Soils that swell when they absorb water and shrink as they dry.



Fair Market Rent (FMR): Fair Market Rents (FMRs) are freely set rental rates defined by HUD as the median gross rents charged for available standard units in a county or Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA). Fair Market Rents are used for the Section 8 Rental Program and many other HUD programs and are published annually by HUD.

FAR Part 77: the part of the Federal Aviation Regulations which deals with objects affecting navigable airspace.

FAR Part 77 Surfaces: Imaginary airspace surfaces established with relation to each runway of an airport. There are five types of surfaces: (1) primary; (2) approach; (3) transitional; (4) horizontal; and (5) conical.

Fault: A fracture in the earth's crust forming a boundary between rock masses that have shifted.

FEMA: Federal Emergency Management Agency.

Fine Particulate Matter: PM_{2.5} (See PM_{2.5}).

Fire Flow: A rate of water flow required to halt and reverse the spread of a fire.



First-Time Homebuyer: Defined by HUD as an individual or family who has not owned a home during the three-year period preceding the HUD-assisted purchase of a home. Jurisdictions may adopt local definitions for first-time home buyer programs which differ from non-federally funded programs.

Floodplain: A lowland or relatively flat area adjoining the banks of a river or stream which is subject to a one percent or greater chance or flooding in any given year (i.e., 100-year flood).

Floor-Area Ratio (FAR): The floor area of the building or buildings on a site or lot divided by the area of the site or lot.

Fugitive Dust: Dust particles which are introduced into the air through certain activities such as soil cultivation, off-road vehicles, or any vehicles operating on open fields or dirt roadways.



Gateway: A point along a roadway entering a city or county at which a motorist gains a sense of having left the environs and of having entered a particular city or county.

General Plan: A legal document which takes the form of a map and accompanying text adopted by the local legislative body. The plan is a compendium of policies regarding the long term development of a jurisdiction. The state requires the preparation of seven elements or divisions as part of the plan: land use, housing, circulation, conservation, open space, noise, and safety. Additional elements pertaining to the unique needs of an agency are permitted.

Goal: The ultimate purpose of an effort stated in a way that is general in nature and immeasurable; a broad statement of intended direction and purpose (e.g., "Provide a diverse mix of land uses to meet the future needs of all residents and the business community.").

Grade: Grade is the vertical location of the ground surface.

Grading: Grading is any excavating, filling, or combination thereof.

Greenbelt: An open area which may be cultivated or maintained in a natural state surrounding development or used as a buffer between land uses or to mark the edge of an urban or developed area.

Ground Failure: Mudslide, landslide, liquefaction or the compaction of soils due to ground shaking from an earthquake.

Ground Shaking: Ground movement resulting from the transmission of seismic waves during an earthquake.

Groundwater: The supply of fresh water under the ground surface in an aquifer or soil that forms a natural reservoir.

Group Housing: Any living situation including motels and hotel buildings that are not for temporary use, that accommodates more than six unrelated individuals, and may include but not be limited to the following types of facilities: (1) licensed alcohol and drug treatment facilities; (2) licensed board and care homes for the elderly including convalescent or rest homes and nursing homes; (3) licensed homes for minor children; (4) licensed homes from mental patients; (5) licensed homes for the developmentally disabled; and (6) single-room occupancy (SRO) projects. Group housing would typically involve a living arrangement where either support services are provided to the occupants, where cooking, living or support sanitary facilities are shared in common between the occupants or where there is a formal program establishing rules of conduct and purpose of the facility.

Growth Management Plan: A plan for a given geographical region containing demographic projections (i.e., housing units, employment and population) through some specified point in time and which provides recommendations for local governments to better manage growth and reduce projected environmental impacts.



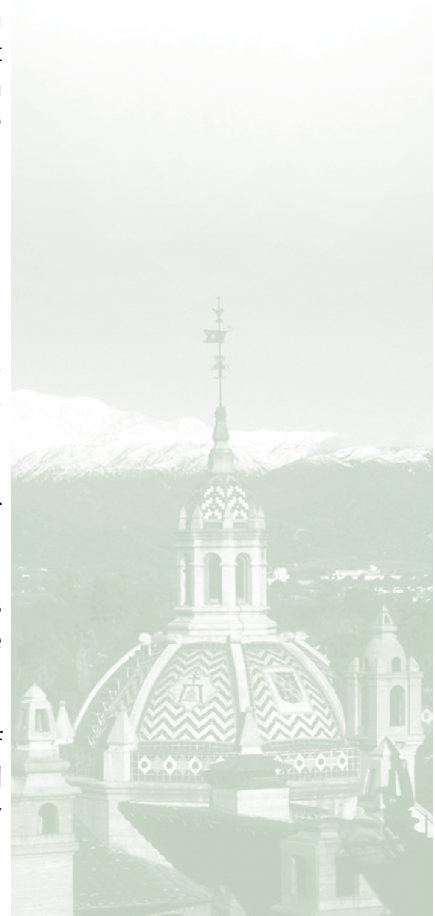
Habitat: The physical location or type of environment in which an organism or biological population lives or occurs.

Hazardous Materials: An injurious substance, including pesticides, herbicides, toxic metals and chemicals, liquefied natural gas, explosives, volatile chemicals and nuclear fuels.

HCD: The State Department of Housing and Community Development.

Historic: An historic building or site is one that is noteworthy for its significance in local, state or national history or culture, its architecture or design, or its works of art, memorabilia, or artifacts.

Historic Context: A narrative description of the broad patterns of historical development in a community or its region that is represented by cultural resources. A historic context statement is organized by themes such as economic, residential and commercial development.



Historic District: A district geographical area or neighborhood containing a collection of residential and/or commercial historical buildings, which generally represents a significant aspect of the community's architectural and/or development history, meets the criteria for designation under the City's Cultural Resources Ordinance, and has been designated by City Council.

Historic Resource: A general term that refers to buildings, areas, districts, streets, sites, places, structures, outdoor works of art, natural or agricultural features and other objects having a special historical, cultural, archaeological, architectural, community or aesthetic value, and are usually fifty years of age or older.

Home Mortgage Disclosure Act (HMDA): The Home Mortgage Disclosure Act requires larger lending institutions making home mortgage loans to publicly disclose the location and disposition of home purchase, refinance and improvement loans. Institutions subject to HMDA must also disclose the gender, race, and income of loan applicants.

Homeless: Unsheltered homeless are families and individuals whose primary nighttime residence is a public or private place not designed for, or ordinarily used as, a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings (e.g., the street, sidewalks, cars, vacant and abandoned buildings). Sheltered homeless are families and persons whose primary nighttime residence is a supervised publicly or privately operated shelter (e.g., emergency, transitional, battered women, and homeless youth shelters; and commercial hotels or motels used to house the homeless).

Household: According to the Census, a household is all persons living in a dwelling unit whether or not they are related. Both a single person living in an apartment and a family living in a house are considered households.

Household Income: The total income of all the people living in a household. Households are usually described as very low income, low income, moderate income, and upper income for that household size, based on their position relative to the county median income.

Housing Problems: Defined by HUD as a household that: (1) occupies a unit with physical defects (lacks complete kitchen or bathroom); (2) meets the definition of overcrowded; or (3) spends more than 30% of income on housing cost.

Housing Unit: A room or group of rooms used by one or more individuals living separately from others in the structure, with direct access to the outside or to a public hall and containing separate toilet and kitchen facilities.

HUD: See U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

Hybrid Vehicles: Hybrid electric motor vehicles may operate using both electric and gasoline-powered motors. Emissions from hybrid electric motor vehicles are also substantially lower than conventionally powered motor vehicles.



Implementation: An action, procedure, program, or technique that carries out General Plan policy.

Income Category: Four categories are used to classify a household according to income based on the median income for the county. Under state housing statutes, these categories are defined as follows: Very Low (0-50% of County median); Low (51-80% of County median); Moderate (81-120% of County median); and Upper (over 120% of County median).

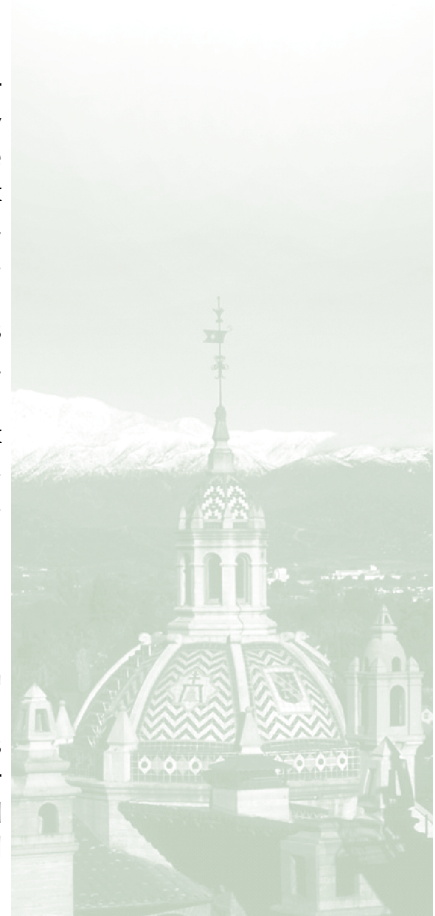
Indirect Source: Any facility, building, structure, or installation, or combination thereof, which generates or attracts mobile source activity that results in emissions of any pollutant (or precursor) for which there is a state ambient air quality standard. Examples include employment sites, shopping centers, sports facilities, housing developments, airports, commercial and industrial development and parking lots and garages.

Infill Development: Development of vacant land (usually individual lots or left-over properties) within areas that are already largely developed.

Infrastructure: The physical systems and services which support development and population, such as roadways, railroads, water, sewer, natural gas, electrical generation and transmission, telephone, cable television, storm drainage, and others.

Inhalable Particulate Matter: See PM10 and PM2.5.

Intensity: A measure of the amount or level of development often expressed as the ratio of building floor area to lot area (floor area ratio) for commercial, business, and industrial development, or dwelling units per acre of land for residential development (also called "density"). For the purposes of this General Plan, the intensity of non-residential development is described through the use of floor area ratio and building floor area square footage.



Inter-agency: Indicates cooperation between or among two or more discrete agencies in regard to a specific program.

Intersection: Where two or more roads cross at grade.

Issue: A problem, constraint, or opportunity which becomes the basis for community action.



Joint-Powers Authority (JPA): A legal arrangement that enables two or more units of government to share authority in order to plan and carry out a specific program or set of programs that serves both units.



No terms.



Landmark: A site (including significant trees or other significant permanent landscaping located on a site), place, building, structure, street, improvement, street furniture, sign, work of art, natural feature or other object representative of the historical, archaeological, cultural, architectural, community, aesthetic or artistic heritage of the City, which and meets the criteria for designation under the City's Cultural Resources Ordinance and has been designated by City Council.

Landscaping: Planting, including, but not limited to, trees, shrubs, and ground covers, suitably designed, selected, installed, and maintained to enhance a site or right-of-way.

Land Use: A description of how land is occupied or used.

Land Use Plan: A plan showing the existing and proposed location, extent and intensity of development of land to be used in the future for varying types of residential, commercial, industrial, agricultural, recreational and other public and private purposes or combination of purposes.

Landslide: A general term for a falling or sliding mass of soil or rocks.

Large Household: A household with 5 or more members.

Lead: A gray-white metal that is soft, malleable, ductile and resistant to corrosion. Sources of lead resulting in concentrations in the air include

industrial sources and crustal weathering of soils followed by fugitive dust emissions. Health effects from exposure to lead include brain and kidney damage and learning disabilities. Lead is the only substance which is currently listed as both a criteria air pollutant and a toxic air contaminant.

Linkage: An open space area established for purposes of habitat connectivity, trail connections, connections between parks and public spaces, or any combination thereof.

Liquefaction: A process by which water saturated granular soils transform from a solid to a liquid state due to groundshaking. This phenomenon usually results from shaking from energy waves released in an earthquake.

Local Agency Formation Commission (LAFCO): A five- or seven-member commission within each county that reviews and evaluates all proposals for formation of special districts, incorporation of cities, annexation to special districts or cities, consolidation of districts, and merger of districts with cities. Each county's LAFCO is empowered to approve, disapprove, or conditionally approve such proposals.

Local Street: A street providing direct access to properties and designed to discourage through traffic.

Lot: A legally recognized parcel of land abutting on one or more public or City approved private streets.

LOS: Level of Service of roadway and intersection operations.



MACT (Maximum Achievable Control Technology): Federal emissions limitations based on the best demonstrated control technology or practices in similar sources to be applied to major sources emitting one or more federal hazardous air pollutants.

Main Street Program: A program of the National Main Street Center, National Trust for Historic Preservation, that works with communities to revitalize traditional and historic commercial areas.

Manufactured Housing: Housing that is constructed of manufactured components, assembled partly at the site rather than totally at the site. Also referred to as modular housing.



Market Rate Housing: Housing that is available on the open market without any subsidy. The price for housing is determined by the market forces of supply and demand and varies by location.

Median Income: The annual income for each household size within a region which is defined annually by HUD. Half of the households in the region have incomes above the median and half have incomes below the median.

Mitigate: To ameliorate, alleviate, or avoid to the extent reasonably feasible.

Mixed Use: A single building containing more than one type of land use or a single development or more than one building and use, where the different types of land uses are in close proximity, planned as a unified complementary whole, and functionally integrated to the use of shared vehicular and pedestrian access and parking areas.

Mobile Home: A state licensed moveable or transportable vehicle, other than a motor vehicle, designed as a permanent structure of not less than two hundred fifty square feet in area intended for occupancy by one family, and having no foundation other than jacks, piers, wheels, or skirting.

Mobile Sources: Sources of air pollution such as automobiles, motorcycles, trucks, off-road vehicles, boats and airplanes. (Contrast with stationary sources.)

MSRC: Mobile Source Reduction Credit

Multi-Species Habitat Conservation Plan: (MSHCP): The Western Riverside County Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan is a comprehensive, multi-jurisdictional Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP) focusing on conservation of species and their associated habitats in Western Riverside County. The MSHCP will allow Riverside County and its Cities to better control local land-use decisions and maintain a strong economic climate in the region while addressing the requirements of the State and Federal Endangered Species Acts.



NAAQS: (National Ambient Air Quality Standards): Standards established by the United States EPA that apply for outdoor air throughout the country. There are two types of NAAQS. Primary standards set limits to protect public health and secondary standards set limits to protect public welfare

National Flood Insurance Program: A federal program which authorizes the sale of federally subsidized flood insurance in communities where such flood insurance is not available privately.

National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES): The State Water Resources Control Board issues permits to jurisdiction's with the objectives to attain and protect the beneficial uses of water bodies in the State; reduce pollutants in storm water to the maximum extent practicable; and to evaluate compliance with the objectives and requirements contained in the permit.

Neighborhood Conservation Area: A geographic area or neighborhood of the City that includes residential and/or commercial buildings, which meets the criteria for designation under the City Cultural Resources Ordinance and has been designated by the City Council.

National Register of Historic Places: The nation's official list of districts, sites, buildings, structures and objects significant in national, regional or local American history, architecture, archaeology and culture, maintained by the U.S. Secretary of the Interior.

Nitrogen Oxides: Oxides of Nitrogen, NO_x. A general term pertaining to compounds of nitric acid (NO), nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) and other oxides of nitrogen. Nitrogen oxides are typically created during combustion processes and are major contributors to smog formation and acid deposition. NO₂ is a criteria air pollutant and may result in numerous adverse health effects; it absorbs blue light, resulting in a brownish-red cast to the atmosphere and reduced visibility.

Noise: Any sound which exceeds the appropriate actual or presumed ambient noise level which annoys or tends to disturb humans or which causes or tends to cause an adverse psychological or physiological effect on humans.

Noise Contours: Continuous lines of equal noise level usually drawn around a noise source, such as an airport or highway. The lines are generally drawn in 5-decibel increments so that they resemble elevation contours in topographic maps.

Noise Level Reduction (NLR): A measure used to describe the reduction in sound level from environmental noise sources occurring between the outside and the inside of a structure.

Non Attainment Area: A geographic area identified by the EPA and/or ARB as not meeting either NAAQS or CAAQS standards for a given pollutant.



Nonconforming Use: A lawfully established use of a building or land which does not conform to the current regulations.

Non-Contributing Building: A building, structure, or object within a historic district or neighborhood conservation areas that does not contribute to the significance of the district because it has been extensively altered or it outside the defined period of significance or historic context.

NPDES: National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System.

NSR (New Source Review): A program used in development of permits for new or modified industrial facilities which are in a nonattainment area and which emit nonattainment criteria air pollutants. The two major requirements of NSR are Best Available Control Technology and Emission Offset.



Objective: The ultimate purpose of an effort stated in a way that is general in nature and immeasurable; a broad statement of intended direction and purpose (e.g., "Provide a diverse mix of land uses to meet the future needs of all residents and the business community.").

Opacity Regulations: Rules, laws and regulations that require the measurement of the amount of light obscured by particle pollution in the atmosphere. Opacity is used as an indicator of changes in performance of particulate control systems.

Open Space: Any parcel or area of land or water essentially unimproved and set aside, designated, dedicated or reserved for public or private use or enjoyment.

Ordinance: A law or regulation set forth and adopted by a governmental authority, usually a city or county.

Overcrowding: As defined by the U.S. Census, a household with greater than 1.01 persons per room, excluding bathrooms, kitchens, hallways, and porches.

Overflight Zone: The area(s) where aircraft maneuver to enter or leave the traffic pattern, typically defined by the FAR Part 77 horizontal surface.

Overlay: A land use designation or a zoning designation that modified the basic underlying designation in some specific manner.

Overpayment: The extent to which gross housing costs, including utility costs, exceed 30 percent of gross household income, based on data published by the U.S. Census Bureau. Severe overpayment, or cost burden, exists if gross housing costs exceed 50 percent of gross income.

Ozone: A strong smelling, pale blue, reactive toxic chemical gas consisting of three oxygen atoms. It is a product of the photochemical process involving the sun's energy. Ozone exists in the upper atmosphere ozone layer as well as at the earth's surface. Ozone at the earth's surface causes numerous adverse health effects and is a criteria air pollutant. It is a major component of smog.



Parcel: The basic unit of land entitlement. A designated area of land established by plat, subdivision, or otherwise legally defined and permitted to be used, or built upon.

Period of Significance: Span of time in which a property has attained significance.

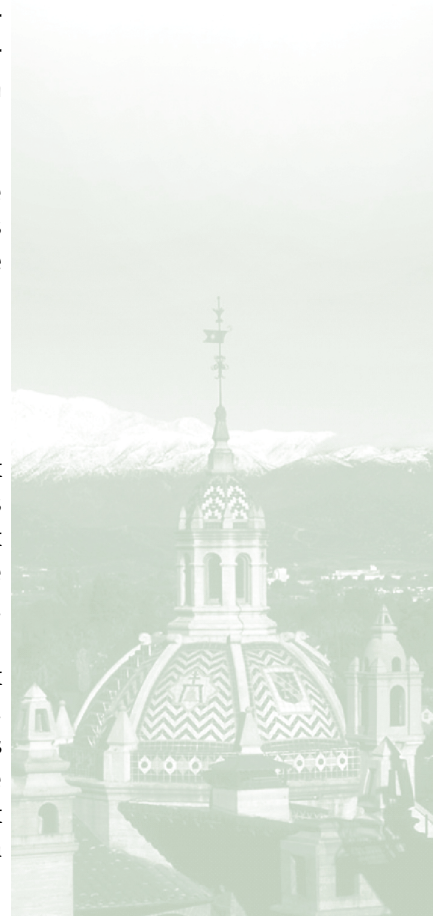
Permit: Written authorization from a government agency (e.g., air quality management district) that allows for the construction and/or operation of an emissions generating facility or its equipment within certain specified limits.

Planning Area: The Planning Area is the land areas addressed by the General Plan. For a city, the Planning Area boundary typically coincides with the Sphere of Influence and encompasses land both within the City limits and potentially annexable land.

PM (Particulate matter): Solid or liquid particles of soot, dust, smoke, fumes and aerosols.

PM10: Particulate Matter less than 10 microns. A major air pollutant consisting of tiny solid or liquid particles of soot, dust, smoke, fumes and aerosols. The size of the particles (10 microns or smaller, about 0.0004 inches or less) allows them to easily enter the air sacs in the lungs where they may be deposited, resulting in adverse health effects. PM10 also causes visibility reduction and is a criteria air pollutant.

PM2.5: Particulate Matter less than 2.5 microns. A major pollutant consisting of tiny solid or liquid particles, generally soot and aerosols. The size of the particles (2.5 microns or smaller, about 0.0001 inches or less) allows them to easily enter the air sacs deep in the lungs where they may cause adverse health effects, as noted in several recent studies. PM2.5 also causes visibility reduction, but is not considered a criteria air pollutant at this time.



Policy: Statements guiding action and implying clear commitment found within each element of the General Plan (e.g., "Ensure a balance or surplus between the generation of public revenues and the cost of providing public facilities and services.").

Pollution: The presence of matter or energy whose nature, location, or quantity produces undesired environmental effects.

Program: A coordinated set of specific measures and actions (e.g., zoning, subdivision procedures, and capital expenditures) the local government intends to use in carrying out the policies of the General Plan.

Public and Quasi-Public Facilities: Institutional, academic, governmental and community service uses, either publically owned or operated by non-profit organizations.



No terms.



Redevelopment: Redevelopment, under the California Community Redevelopment Law, is a process with the authority, scope, and financing mechanisms necessary to provide stimulus to reverse current negative business trends, remedy blight, provide job development incentives, and create a new image for a community. It provides for the planning, development, redesign, clearance, reconstruction, or rehabilitation, or any combination of these, and the provision of public and private improvements as may be appropriate or necessary in the interest of the general welfare. In a more general sense, redevelopment is a process in which existing development and use of land is replaced with newer development and/or use.

Regional: Pertaining to activities or economies at a scale greater than that of a single jurisdiction, and affecting a broad homogeneous area.

Regional Housing Needs Assessment (RHNA): The Regional Housing Needs Assessment (RHNA) is based on State of California projections of population growth and housing unit demand and assigns a share of the region's future housing need to each jurisdiction within the SCAG (Southern California Association of Governments) region. These housing need numbers serve as the basis for the update of the Housing Element in each California city and county.

Regulation: A rule or order prescribed for managing government.

Rehabilitation: The upgrading of a building in previously dilapidated or substandard condition, for human habitation or use.

Retro-fit: To add materials and/or devices to an existing building or system to improve its operation or efficiency.

Ridgeline: A strip of land occupied or intended to be occupied by a certain transportation and public use facilities, such as roadways, railroads, and utility lines.

Right of Way: Any place which is dedicated to use by the public for pedestrian and vehicular travel, an includes, but is not limited to, a street, sidewalk, curb, gutter. Crossing, intersection, parkway, median, highway, alley, lane, mall, court, way, avenue, boulevard, road, roadway, viaduct, subway, tunnel, bridge, thoroughfare, park square and other similar public way.

Riparian: Of, on, or relating to the banks of a natural course of water.

Risk: The danger or degree of hazard or potential loss.

Row Houses: A house that is one of a row of identical houses situated side by side and sharing common walls

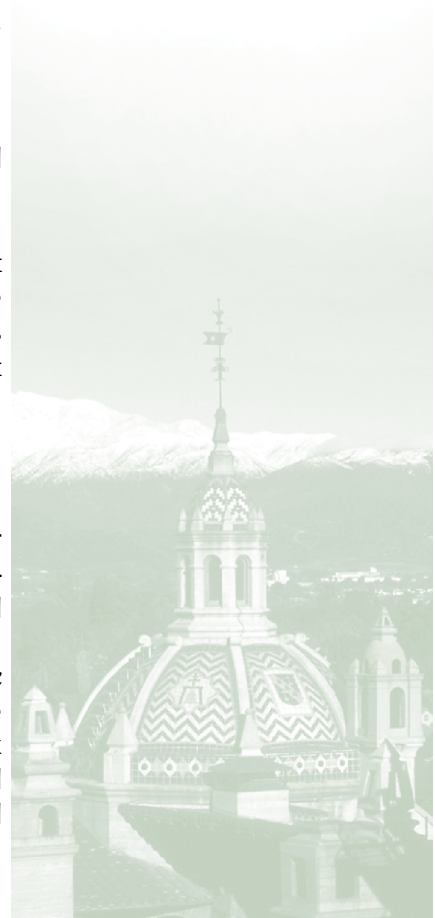


Sanitary Sewer: A system of subterranean conduits that carries refuse liquids or waste matter to a plant where the sewage is treated, as contrasted with storm drainage systems (that carry surface water) and septic tanks or leech fields (that hold refuse liquids and waste matter on-site).

SCAG: See “Southern California Association of Governments.”

Second Dwelling Unit: A dwelling located on a property zoned for single-family residential use which is designed exclusively for single-family residential purposes with a kitchen and sanitation facilities and located on the same lot as the primary dwelling.

Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties: All publications issued by the U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, and the publications of the National Park Service, Preservation Assistance Division that provide the standards and guidelines for appropriate rehabilitation, restoration, preservation and new construction to historic buildings and within historic districts.



Section 8: A tenant-based rental assistance program that subsidizes a family's rent in a privately owned house or apartment. The program is administered by local public housing authorities. Assistance payments are based on 30 percent of household annual income. Households with incomes of 50 percent or below the area median income are eligible to participate in the program.

Seiche: An earthquake generated wave in an enclosed body of water such as a lake, reservoir, or bay.

Seismic: Caused by or subject to earthquakes or earth vibrations.

Sensitive Species: Includes those plant and animal species considered threatened or endangered by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and/or the California Department of Fish and Game according to Section 3 of the Federal Endangered Species Act. Endangered - any species in danger of extinction throughout all, or a significant portion of, its range. Threatened - a species likely to become an endangered species within the foreseeable future throughout all, or a portion of, its range. These species are periodically listed in the Federal Register and are, therefore, referred to as "federally listed" species.

Setback: The distance from a defined point of line governing the placement of buildings, structures, parking or uses on a lot.

Sewer: Any pipe or conduit used to collect and carry away wastewater from the generating source to a treatment plant or discharge outfall.

Single Event Noise Exposure Level (SENEL): A measure, in decibels, of the noise exposure level of a single event, such as an aircraft flyby, measured over the time interval between the initial and final times for which the noise level of the event exceeds a threshold noise level and normalized to a reference duration of one second. SENEL is a noise metric established for use in California by the state Airport Noise Standards and is essentially identical to Sound Exposure Level (SEL).

SIP (State Implementation Plan): A document prepared by each state describing existing air quality conditions and measures which will be taken to attain and maintain national ambient air quality standards (see AQMP).

Site: A parcel of land used or intended for one use or a group of uses and having frontage on a public or an approved private street. A lot.

Slope: An inclined ground surface the inclination of which is commonly expressed as a ratio of horizontal distance to vertical distance (eg: 2 to 1, 1.5 to 1, etc.)

SmartRiverside: SmartRiverside is a local non-profit organization that aims to improve the quality of life of those who choose to live, work, or play in Riverside through innovative, targeted technology projects and related economic development initiatives.

Smog: A combination of smoke, ozone, hydrocarbons, nitrogen oxides and other chemically reactive compounds which, under certain conditions of weather and sunlight, may result in a murky brown haze that causes adverse health effects. The primary source of smog in California is motor vehicles.

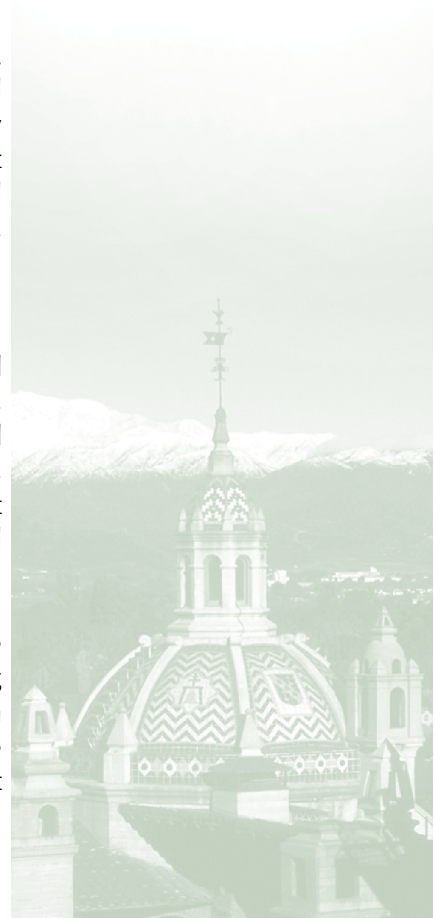
Smog Check Program: A motor vehicle inspection program implemented by the Bureau of Automotive Repair. It is designed to identify vehicles in need of maintenance and to assure the effectiveness of their emission control systems on a biennial basis. Enacted in 1979 and strengthened in 1990.

Specific Plan: A tool authorized by Government Code §65450, et. Seq. for the systematic implementation of the General Plan for a defined portion of a community's planning area. A specific plan must specify in detail the land uses, public and private facilities needed to support the land uses, phasing of development and use of natural resources and a program of implementation measures, including financing measures.

Soil: Naturally occurring superficial deposits overlying bedrock.

Solid Waste: All putrescible and non putrescible solid, semi-solid, and liquid wastes, including garbage, trash, refuse, paper, rubbish, ashes, industrial wastes, demolition and construction wastes, abandoned vehicles and parts thereof, discarded home and industrial appliances, dewatered, treated, or chemically fixed sewage sludge which is not hazardous waste, manure, vegetable of animal solid and semi-solid wastes, and other discarded solid and semi-solid waste.

Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG): The Southern California Association of Governments is a regional planning agency that encompasses six counties: Imperial; Riverside; San Bernardino; Orange; Los Angeles; and Ventura. SCAG is responsible for the preparation of the Regional Housing Needs Assessment (RHNA).



Special Needs Groups: Those segments of the population which have a more difficult time finding decent affordable housing due to special circumstances. Under State planning law, these special needs groups consist of seniors, disabled, large households, female-headed households with children, farmworkers, homeless, and students.

Standards: (1) A rule or measure establishing a level of quality or quantity that must be complied with or satisfied. The California Government Code (Section 65302) requires that General Plans describe "standards". Examples of standards might include the number of acres of parkland per 1,000 population that the community will attempt to acquire and improve. (2) Requirements in a zoning ordinance that govern building and development as distinguished from use restrictions; for example, site design regulations such as lot area, height limit, frontage, landscaping, and floor area ratio.

State Historical Building Code (SHBC): State of California, Title 24, Building Standards, Part 8, that regulates control and allows alternatives to any and all prevailing codes when dealing with qualified historic buildings and structures.

Station Cars: A shared car concept in which several to many "station cars" are parked at central locations, such as business and college campuses, high density residential areas, convention centers, airports, and transit stations. The station car subscribers use the station cars to make local trips, including going to work or home. For environmental reasons, station cars ideally are small electric vehicles or small low emission vehicles.

Stationary Sources: Non-mobile sources such as power plants, refineries and manufacturing facilities which emit air pollutants.

Structure: See Building Code as adopted by the City.

Structure of Merit: A site, building or structure which contributes to the broader understanding of the historical, archaeological, cultural, architectural, community, aesthetic or artistic heritage of the City, which meets the criteria for designation under the City's Cultural Resources Ordinance and has been designated by the City Council.

Subdivision: The division of any improved or unimproved land, shown on the latest equalized County assessment roll as a unit or as contiguous units, for the purpose of sale, lease or financing, whether immediate or future. Property shall be considered as contiguous units even if it is separated by roads, streets, utility easements or railroad rights-of-way. "Subdivision" includes a condominium project, as defined in Section 1350 of the California Civil Code, or a community apartment

project, as defined in Section 11004 of the California Business and Professions Code. Any conveyance of land to a governmental agency, public entity or public utility shall not be considered a division of land for purposes of computing the number of parcels. "Subdivision" shall not include the financing or leasing of apartments, offices, stores or similar space within apartment buildings, industrial buildings, commercial buildings, mobile home parks or trailer parks; mineral, oil or gas leases; or land dedicated for cemetery purposes under the Health and Safety Code of the State.

Subsidence: The sudden sinking or gradual downward settling and compaction of soil and other surface material with little or no horizontal motion. Subsidence may be caused by a variety of human and natural activity, including earthquakes.

Subsidy (Housing): To assist by payment of a sum of money or by the granting of terms or favors that reduce the need for monetary expenditures. Housing subsidies may take the forms of mortgage interest deductions or tax credits from federal and/or state income taxes, sale or lease at less than market value of land to be used for the construction of housing, payments to supplement a minimum affordable rent, and the like.

Substandard Housing: Housing that does not meet the minimum standards contained in the State Housing Code (i.e. does not provide shelter, endangers the health, safety or well-being of occupants). Jurisdictions may adopt more stringent local definitions of substandard housing.

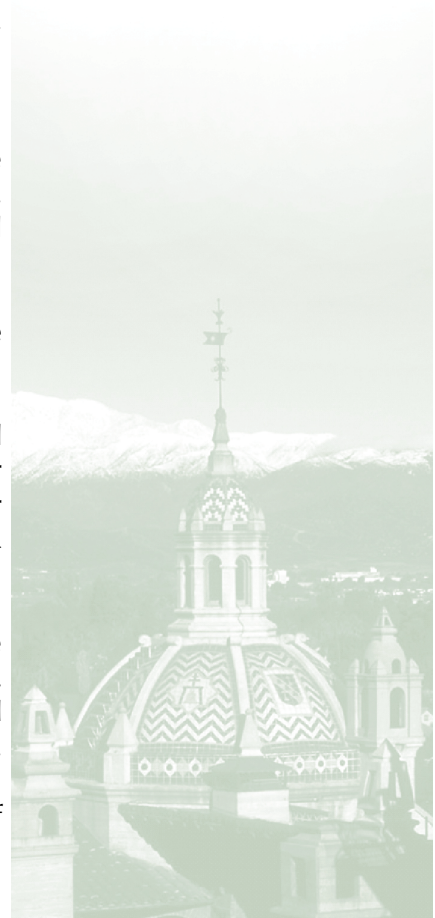
Substation: A station where electricity transformed from high voltage to low-voltage for distribution.

Sulfur Dioxide: (SO₂) A strong smelling, colorless gas that is formed by the combustion of fossil fuels. Power plants, which may use coal or oil high in sulfur content, can be major sources of SO₂. SO₂ and other sulfur oxides contribute to the problem of acid deposition. SO₂ is a criteria pollutant.

Supportive Services: Services provided to residents of supportive housing for the purpose of facilitating the independence of residents. Some examples are case management, medical or psychological counseling and supervision, child care, transportation, and job training.



Topography: Configuration of a surface, including its relief and the position of natural and man made features.



Townhouse: A dwelling unit occupying its own lot but which is physically attached to at least one other dwelling unit.

Toxic Air Contaminant (TACs): An air pollutant, identified in regulation by the ARB, which may cause or contribute to an increase in deaths or in serious illness, or which may pose a present or potential hazard to human health. TACs are considered under a different regulatory process (California Health and Safety Code Section 39650 et seq.) than pollutants subject to CAAQS. Health effects due to TACs may occur at extremely low levels and it is typically difficult to identify levels of exposure which do not produce adverse health effects.

Traffic Model: A mathematical representation of traffic movement within an area or region based on observed relationships between the kind and intensity of development in specific areas.

Transmission Line: An interconnected group of electric lines located on poles or underground, which transfer energy, in bulk, between points of supply and points of delivery.

Transportation Control Measure (TCM): Any control measure to reduce vehicle trips, vehicle use, vehicle miles traveled, vehicle idling, or traffic congestion for the purpose of reducing motor vehicle emissions. TCMs can include encouraging the use of carpools and mass transit.

Transportation Demand Management (TDM): A strategy for reducing demand on the road system by reducing the number of vehicles using the roadways and/or increasing the number of persons per vehicle. TDM attempts to reduce the number of persons who drive alone on the roadway during the commute period and to increase the number in carpools, vanpools, buses and trains, walking, and biking. TDM can be an element of TSM (see below).

Transportation Systems Management (TSM): Individual actions or comprehensive plans to reduce the number of vehicular trips generated by or attracted to new or existing development. TSM measures attempt to reduce the number of vehicle trips by increasing bicycle or pedestrian trips or by expanding the use of bus, transit, carpool, vanpool, or other high occupancy vehicles.

Transit: The conveyance of persons or goods from one place to another by means of a local, public transportation system.

Transitional Housing: Residential accommodations for two or more persons unrelated by blood, marriage, or legal adoption, including

support/counseling services for homeless individuals and/or families. Then intent of this type of facility is to provide a stable environment for the homeless and to facilitate self-sufficiency. This type of facility typically involves a situation wherein the resident is accountable to the owner/operator for his location and conduct among other factors. The use of United States Department of Housing and Urban Development repossessed single-family residences for shelter purposes shall not be defined as "transitional shelter."

Trip: A one way journey that proceeds from an origin to a destination via a single mode of transportation; the smallest unit of movement considered in transportation studies. Each trip has one "production end," (or origin often from home, but not always), and one "attraction end," (destination).

TSM: (Transportation System Management): The use of signal synchronization, while coordinating with and permitting the free flow of mass transit vehicles to achieve mobility.



Units At-Risk of Conversion: Housing units that are currently restricted to low-income housing use and will become unrestricted and possibly be lost as low-income housing.

Urban Design: The attempt to give form, in terms of both beauty and function, to selected urban areas or to whole cities. Urban design is concerned with the location, mass, and design of various urban component and combines elements of urban planning, architecture, and landscape architecture.

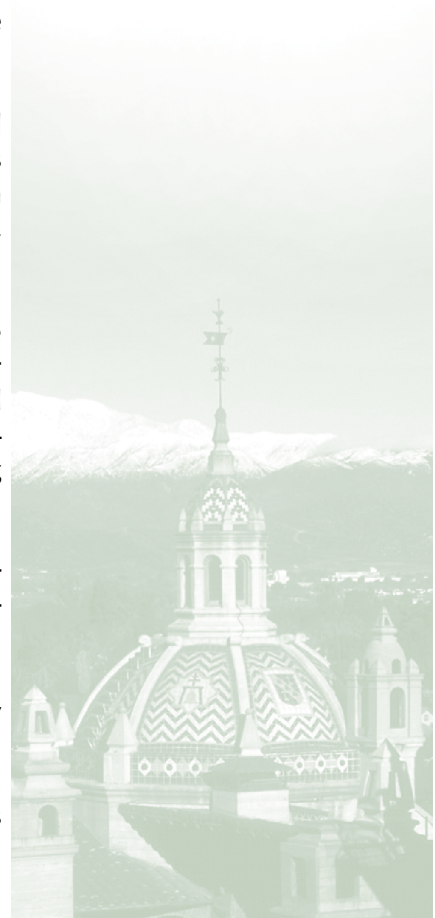
U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD): The cabinet level department of the federal government responsible for housing, housing assistance, and urban development at the national level. Housing programs administered through HUD include Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), HOME and Section 8, among others.

Use: The purpose for which land or a building is designed, arranged, or intended, or for which the land or building may be occupied or maintained.



Vacant: Lands or buildings that are not actively used for any purpose.

Vegetative Communities: Unique groupings of plants determined primarily on elevation and climate.



Viewshed: The area within view from a defined observation point.

Visibility: A measurement of the ability to see and identify objects at different distances. Visibility reduction from air pollution is often due to the presence of sulfur and nitrogen oxides, as well as particulate matter.



Watershed: The total area above a given point on a watercourse that contributes water to its flow; the entire region drained by a waterway or watercourse that drains into a lake, or reservoir.



No terms.



No terms.



Zero Emission Vehicles: (ZEV): Vehicles which produce no emissions from the on-board source of power (e.g., an electric vehicle).

Zoning: A police power measure, enacted primarily by units of local government, in which the community is divided into districts or zones within which permitted and special uses are established as are regulations governing lot size, building bulk, placement and other development standards. Requirements vary from district to district, but they must be uniform within the same district. The Zoning Code consists of a map and text.

Zoning Map: The officially adopted zoning map of the city specifying the location of zoning districts within all geographic areas of the city.

